

IN THE CLAIMS:

Please amend the claims as follows:

Cancel claims 13, 15, 17, 19, 26, and 28-37, without prejudice.

Add new claims 38-71 as follows:

1-26. (Canceled)

27. (Withdrawn) A method for treating cancer, said method comprising administering to a subject in need thereof an effective amount of 4-1BB ligand or a fragment, derivative or analog thereof that activates 4-1BB and an effective amount of a nucleic acid molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence encoding a cytokine that activates the IL-15 receptor or IL-18 receptor.

28-37. (Canceled)

38. (New) A method for treating cancer, said method comprising administering to a subject in need thereof an effective amount of a nucleic acid molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence encoding IL-12 and an effective amount of 4-1BB ligand.

39. (New) A method for treating cancer, said method comprising administering to a subject in need thereof an effective amount of a compound that activates the IL-12 receptor and an effective amount of 4-1BB ligand, wherein the compound is a nucleic acid molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence encoding a fragment, analog or derivative of IL-12.

40. (New) A method for treating cancer, said method comprising administering to a subject in need thereof an effective amount of a nucleic acid molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence encoding IL-12 and an effective amount of a compound that activates 4-1BB, wherein the compound is a fragment, analog or derivative of 4-1BB ligand.

41. (New) A method for treating cancer, said method comprising administering to a subject in need thereof an effective amount of a first compound that activates the IL-12 receptor and an effective amount of a second compound that activates 4-1BB, wherein the first compound is a nucleic acid molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence encoding a fragment, analog or derivative of IL-12, and the second compound is a fragment, analog or derivative of 4-1BB ligand.

42. (New) The method of claim 38, wherein the nucleotide sequence encoding IL-12 is regulated by a constitutive, inducible or tissue-specific promoter.

43. (New) The method of claim 39, wherein the nucleotide sequence encoding a fragment analog or derivative of IL-12 is regulated by a constitutive, inducible or tissue-specific promoter.

44. (New) The method of claim 41, wherein the nucleotide sequence encoding a fragment, analog or derivative of IL-12 is regulated by a constitutive, inducible or tissue-specific promoter.

45. (New) The method of claim 40, wherein the nucleotide sequence encoding IL-12 is regulated by a constitutive, inducible or tissue-specific promoter.

46. (New) The method of claim 42 or 45, wherein the nucleic acid molecule is contained in an expression vector.

47. (New) The method of claim 43 or 41, wherein the nucleic acid molecule is contained in an expression vector.

48. (New) The method of claim 42 or 45, wherein the nucleic acid molecule is contained in a viral vector.

49. (New) The method of claim 43 or 41, wherein the nucleic acid molecule is contained in a viral vector.

50. (New) The method of claim 48, wherein the viral vector is an adenovirus vector.

51. (New) The method of claim 49, wherein the viral vector is an adenovirus vector.

52. (New) The method of claim 48, wherein the viral vector is a retroviral vector or an adeno-associated viral vector.

53. (New) The method of claim 49, wherein the viral vector is a retroviral vector or an adeno-associated viral vector.

54. (New) The method of claim 38 or 40, wherein the nucleotide sequence encodes human IL-12.

55. (New) The method of claim 39 or 41, wherein the nucleotide sequence encodes a fragment, analog or derivative of human IL-12.

56. (New) The method of claim 38 or 39, wherein the 4-1BB ligand is human 4-1BB ligand.

57. (New) The method of claim 40 or 41, wherein the fragment, analog or derivative of 4-1BB ligand is a fragment, analog or derivative of human 4-1BB ligand.
58. (New) The method claim 38, wherein the subject is a non-human mammal.
59. (New) The method of claim 39, 40 or 41, wherein the subject is a non-human mammal.
60. (New) The method of claim 38, wherein the subject is a human.
61. (New) The method of claim 39, 40 or 41, wherein the subject is a human.
62. (New) The method of claim 38, wherein the cancer is a melanoma, neoplasm, tumor or metastasis.
63. (New) The method of claim 39, 40 or 41, wherein the cancer is a melanoma, neoplasm, tumor or metastasis.
64. (New) The method of claim 38, wherein the cancer is pancreatic cancer, breast cancer, ovarian cancer, prostate cancer, lung cancer or hepatic cancer.
65. (New) The method of claim 39, 40 or 41, wherein the cancer is pancreatic cancer, breast cancer, ovarian cancer, prostate cancer, lung cancer or hepatic cancer.
66. (New) The method of claim 38, wherein the nucleic acid molecule is administered intratumorally.
67. (New) The method of claim 39, 40 or 41, wherein the nucleic acid molecule is administered intratumorally.
68. (New) The method of claim 38, wherein the nucleic acid molecule is administered intradermally, intramuscularly, subcutaneously, intraperitoneally, intravenously or orally.
69. (New) The method of claim 39, 40 or 41, wherein the nucleic acid molecule is administered intradermally, intramuscularly, subcutaneously, intraperitoneally, intravenously or orally.
70. (New) The method of claim 38 or 39, wherein the 4-1BB ligand is administered intratumorally, intradermally, intramuscularly, subcutaneously, intraperitoneally, intravenously or orally.

71. (New) The method of claim 40 or 41, wherein the fragment, analog or derivative of 4-1BB ligand is administered intratumorally, intradermally, intramuscularly, subcutaneously, intraperitoneally, intravenously or orally.